NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, SECTEMBER 11, 1861.

NEW YORK HERALD.

BULLIANCE SCHOOL STATES

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICEN W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAUSTS.

TERMI could re-cutouse. Manay sent to mail will be at the THE FAMILY MERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents AV ORDENPONDENCE containing important compounts of the world; if used, will be getter from the containing the containing the containing the containing to be and all Lutters and Pack.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, - HAVEST.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway .- Machers.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- TER WARE BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-ANGRED-SCHOOLNES

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Funteenth street and Salb avenue.—typen. Salest, Funnesand Concert and Supertransien. Afternoon.—Cindentia.

MRVANTS MINSTREAS Mectaning Hall, 472 Broad by Empress Song, Bruthopes, Dances, 4c.-Tm

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. -Eru WOOD'S MINSTERL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOTIA HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Caust

GAIRTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 565 Breadway.

New York, Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The reports from the war to-day are exciting. but ambiguous. Rumors are prevalent that the rebels have crossed the Potomac, near Martins burg, under Lee and Jackson, while General Longstreet was intending to cross farther up the river. The accounts of their movements, however, are conflicting and confused. Heavy firing is said to have been heard at Harper's Ferry yesterday, indicating a fight there. Firing was also heard for four hours in the direction of Martinsburg, Va., which is defended by General White. Nevertheless, the rebel Generals Lee and Longstreet were said to be still at Hagerstown yesterday. A despatch from Harrisburg, dated yesterday, says that heavy artillery firing was heard at Greencastle and Chambersburg during the morning, in the direction of Williamsport, and that our pickets have been driven in to the State

State troops continue to arrive and leave for Chambersburg as fast as transportation can be

It must be said that the retreat of the rebels across the Potomac is not credited in Harrisburgnor in Philadelphia, as is evident from the fact, as stated in this city, that the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has arrived here, bringing important archives and much treasure with him, for safe keeping, and that many Philadelphia capitalists have sent quantities of specie here also for the same purpose. The intention of the rebels in Maryland and Pennsylvania can as yet form only a matter of conjecture.

General McClellan entered Frederick, with his staff, vesterday morning, General Hooker having taken possession of it the night previous. It is said that an attack was made by the rebel

General Loring on Harper's Ferry, where General Dixon Miles was in command, in which the rebels were repulsed with great slaughter. The account was that Loring had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport simultaneously with the crossing of Jackson and Lee at Leesburg into Maryland. Instead of marching towards Hagerstown, he had taken the river road by the canal, in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A short distance above he attempted to ford the river with a large body of cavalry and infantry, and when the river was covered with troops, General Miles opened fire upon them with his batteries from Camp Hall, and from the trestlework of the railroad with grape and casister, when the attempt was abandoned. They had also previously made an attempt to storm the batteries on Mary. land Heights, and were repulsed by masked batte' ries, scattering them and strewing the field with

General Miles, as well as General Julius White, who is in command at Martinsburg, prove themselves equal to maintain the points committed to their charge.

The rebel army in front of Cincinnati has fallen back in confusion, as far as Florence, Ky., and the Union reserves, headed by General Wallace and staff, had returned through the streets of Cinciunati, with great rejoicing. Their sudden retreat is attributed to the fact that General Bragg, instead of advancing to support them, had made a move on Nashville, while General Buell was marching into Kentucky from the same point, to take them in the rear.

The particulars of the late buttle at Washington, North Cavolina, with the list of killed and wounded on our side, will be found in our Newbern correspondence to-day. The Union troops from North Carolina behaved with great bravery.

We publish to-day the details of the news brought by the United States steamer Massachusetts, at this port, from the blockading squadron at St. Johns, Flu., St. Simons, Ga., Port Reval and Charleston, S. C. The Massachusetts had on board two deserters from the Thirty-eighth Georgia regiment. They had been attached to Colonel Lawton's rebel brigade, which was splendidly armed and equipped with accourrements and rifles brought from England in the steamer Fingal, The artiflery of the brigade did not go to Richmond previous to the late battles, as they had more artillery there than was required. The rebel steamer Nashville was loaded with cotton for Europe, and lay by Genesis Point, on the Ogeechee river, blockaded. The Fingal is to be armored with iron. The Savannah river is protected by batteries at all the commanding positions on both sides. The rebels pay great attenon to the drill of their artillery. They say that w have six hundred thousand men under arms od condition. General Butler is detested by General McClellan respected, and General dd in fair esteem.

WISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Sixty-five vessels have cleared from this port for Europe since Monday last, carrying one million one hundred and forty thousand seven indred and fifty-one bushels of grain, and forty thousand one hundred and thirty-eight barrels of flour, in addition to large quantities of provisions and assorted merchandise.

The new enrolment in Massachusetts will show a total of about 175,000 citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, capable of bearing arms. The former enrolment gave an aggregate of 162,000.

The Memphis Argus has been suppressed for sublishing a report of the surrender of Cincinnati to the rebels. The account was said to have been opied from the Cairo Gazette extra, and it was proven that no such paper had ever been received. A meeting of the colored citizens of Worcester, Massachusetts, was hold on the 10th inst., to take measures to assist in the formation of the Rhode Island negro regiment.

Eleven buildings were destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. at Saratoga, New York. Loss \$26,000. A fire occurred at Grafton, Mass., on the 11th inst., which destroyed the Town Hall, the Odd Fellows' Hall, Free Masons' Hall, the Warren Block, and other property-in all valued at \$50,000.

The Anti-Prohibitionists', or Liquor Dealers', New York State Convention is called to meet in syracuse on the 30th inst.

Stocks were higher yesterday, and there was an ac-Western shares. Money was easier, and was freely of-fered at 4 per cent. Exchange 130% a 131; gold about 119; demand notes at 110. The cotton market yesterday was less excited, and prices

easier. The sales embraced 1,000 bales, on the ba-nis of 57c. for middling uplands. Some small lots were disposed of in the foreneon at rates above this figure. It being the last day of the week, but for ers were in the market. Flour was steady, and without change of moment in prices. At the close it was rather heavy for common grades, while other descriptions were firm, but not ac-tive. The chief sales were made to the home trade. Wheat was firm at the opening of 'Change; but, owing t mhanced rates of freight and a disposition to await th receipt of private advices by the late steamer off Cape Race, the market closed easier, while sales were tolbly active. Corn was also heavy and lower at the close while the market was tolerably brisk. Good sound and sales moderate, at \$11 62% for mess and at \$1 a \$10 12% for prime. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 700 bhos. and \$20 boxes, at full prices. Coffee was unchanged and sales limited. Freights were firmer Wheat was engaged for Liverpool at 1535d., while 1536d at 16d., and at 161/d. in bags, to Glasgow.

The Impregnable Position of President Lincoln and His Cabinet.

It is a hard fate to have to defend one's self against both friends and foes. This hard fate, however, has come upon President Lincoln. Just as the rebels had chased Pope to the gates of Washington, and were kicking savagely at the very doors of the White House, President Lincoln's republican friends began to pummel him vigorously in the rear. The crisis was a very sad and cruel one. Stonewall Jackson cemed determined to capture Old Abe and carry him in triumph to Richmond. The abolition radicals appeared equally determined to supersede the President and tie him to the chariot wheel of Fremont, the Dictator. On the one side, the rebels declared their intention of breaking up the government. On the other side, the radicals furiously demanded the resignation of the President and the destruction of the Cabinet. By the rebels Old Abe was denounced as a tyrant. By the radicals the President was stigmatized as a despot. Besieged on the one hand by armed rebels, and on the other by fanatical abolition deputations. President Lincoln saw that the occasion required the most consummate strategy. He therefore quietly changed his base of operations, and reinforced himself with General McClellan. The result is that Washington is safe, and the President and his Cabinet now

hold an impregnable position. The rebels say that their plans for taking that General Pope was still to hold the chief command of our armies in the field. If this supposition had proved true, General Lee would have attacked with a large force in front, and then have sent Jackson into Maryland to make a flank and rear attack; and then, by this simple plan, which had been successful from the Rapidan to the Potomac. Pope would have been again compelled to fall back, and Washington would have been evacuated by our troops and occupied by the rebels. This sort of strategy, which had so often succeeded, might have done very well with Pope: but General Lee, after having sent Jackson into Maryland, hesitated to try it upon McClellan, and was finally compelled to entirely rearrange his plans. It was as if a chess player, having calculated upon checkmating his antagonist by the simple mate n six moves, unexpectedly found that he was pitted against Morohy himself, and was compelled to change and enlarge his game, and Freet considerable attention to his own deonce. But during this besitancy of General ee our army was reorganized by the wonderful genius of General McClellan; new recruits poured in from every quarter; a large and well appointed army, under experienced generals, was pushed out to meet Jackson, and the rebels found Washington impregnable, and their own forces in danger of being cut off and destroyed. Consequently General Lee was obliged either to return to Richmond or to cross the Potomac to reinforce Jackson. He hose the latter alternative, and has placed the robel army just where we want it. The Potomae, probably swollen to a flood by the recent heavy rains, possibly cuts off all retreat. The way into Pennsylvania is almost closed by the militia of Governor Curtin, now assembling upon the border. This in front and rear, while, in spite of the mystery which has enveoped all the movements in Maryland, we are essured that General McClellan bas made such lispositions of his forces as to completely bag the imprisoned rebels. Their families may as well give them up as lost. Very few of them, except as prisoners, will ever return South

again. Washington, thus safe from the rebels, is qually safe from the radicals. It is true that hey continue their outery against the governnent and their abuse of the Cabinet : but they and no sympathy among the people, and have no prospect of success. The Cabinet is as firm as a rock, and cannot be moved. It is a unit in apport of the President and of General Mc tellan. Just so long as it remains so it is safe. It is only the unanimous wish of the country that can move President Lincoln to choose another set of advisers : and the counery has no such wish so long as McClellan is allowed to carry out his plans uninterrupted by the faction which has so long opposed him because he was more of a patriot than of an abolitionist. Interference with McClellan nearly destroyed the Cabinet, and on'y his reinstate.

now renders it secure. The country may permit McClellan to be dismissed or to be kept in command, as the President wills; but the country has too much sense not to insist that the commanding general shall either be supported or dismissed; that if trusted he shall be trusted wholly and assisted cordially; that he shall not be allowed to be stabbed in the back, his plans deranged and his reinforcements withheld, while he even nominally enjoys the confidence of the government. It is upon just this that the Cabinet has now to rely. Its members now aid McClellan because he is in command, and are ready to give him every encouragement and support. long as they do this they share with him the confidence of the loyal masses of the country-Secure in this confidence, the President may well defy all the bitter attacks of the disan pointed radicals, who are only anxious to oust his present Secretaries in order to hoist themselves or their friends into the positions. His position. like Washington, is now impregnable. The bitter experience of the last few months has taught him whom to rely upon to command our armies and to temper the zeal of his subordinate officials with a little moderation and dis cretion. All obnoxious restrictions upon speech and travel have therefore been removed and all foolish and unnecessary arrests have ceased. The prospects of the war are promis ing. The whole contest is now to be conducted upon sound constitutional principles as regards ourselves, and sound military principles as regards our enemies. Thus General McClellan has delivered the President from both the rebels and the radicals, and thus the Cabinet is to be undisturbed and the rebels barged.

The New Tax Laws.

The new tax laws which have been paby Congress are very imperfectly understood, and this confusion is increased by the delay which has taken place in the appointment of the officers to carry the excise tax into effect. As a matter of fact, it is in operation now, and the assessors and collectors, when they commence their levy, will date it in from the 21st day of July, 1862, with certain exceptions noted further on. The system of taxation is divided into two branches. known as the "excise tax" and the "direct tax." The latter increases the duty on certain articles of import-teas, coffees, sugars, spices. &c .- and also imposes a tax of twenty millions of dollars on all the States, to be levied upon the real estate, improvements and dwelling houses within each State; but it is provided that any State can assume its quota of this twenty millions, and, if so, an allowance of fifteen per cent is made to the State, being about the sum it would cost the government to collect it. It was subsequently provided in the Excise Tax law that the further collection of any sums from the States, after the payment of the twenty millions, should be suspended until the 1st of April, 1865. The quota of the State of New York is \$2,603,916 75, which will be levied through the usual State officers.

The Excise Tax law is that which will be felt most sensibly by the public. It is a novel spectacle in this country to see the taxgatherer going about; but it is one the people will cheerfully acquiesce in if they can only feel assured that the money thus raised will be properly and effectually expended for the preservation of the government. The amount f taxation will not be as large as that in Great Britain, while the ability of the people to pay it is far greater. Nor is this debt created by any idiotic tate policy as to a balance of power

as can ed the English debt, or to pay enor mous salaries and pensions to an aristocracy who drein the life blood of the people. It is an expense forced on us to maintain our freedom, our government and our nationality: and fully is neither a good citizen nor a patriot. We believe, notwithstanding the malignant prophecies of the English press, that the United States will present another grand example to the world of its patriotism by the cheerful manner in which its people will bear the load which has been forced upon them. Already have they spontaneously poured out their lives and treasure in defence of all they hold most dear, and when Congress systematized these offerings, by the passage of the Internal Revenue law, it only gave force and effect to the vehement demand of the public at large. So far, thank God, we have sustained the government ourselves, with out either appeal to or assistance from abroad. Nay, in the face of the most cruel taunts and the most blackgoard outpourings of the English press. And that same spirit which has car ried us so far will enable us proudly to con tinue the battle, self-reliant, as a free people should be, and liberal as a prosperous people can well afford to be. In this conflict it is the uprising of the country in defence of its own integrity and nationality, and the world will yet look on with admiration at the speciacle of a people voluntarily making every sacrifice to preserve their institutions and

their laws, and being always in advance of their government in their willingness to sustain it. The Excise law went into effect on the 21st of July last, but is not uniform in its provisions as to the time when the several taxes shall commence and date from. No one can read the law as it stands without being struck by the very carcless and imperfect manner in which a great portion of it is drawn up. It will require, doubtless, very considerable amendment, as, in its present shape, it is scarcely in telligible in some of its provisions. Much will therefore depend upon the intelligence of the officer whose duty it is to carry it out. The stamp duties do not commence until the 1st day of October. The provision regarding licenses did not go into effect until the 1st of Angust; but the licenses for carriages, yachts, billiard tables and plate date from the 1st day of May last. The duties on incomes are not due and payable until the 1st day of May 1863 and in each year thereafter, until and including the year 1866, the income to be computed for the year ending the 31st of December previous, and to be rated on all incomes over

The provisions regarding the collection of the taxes are very stringent, the collectors being anthorized to distrain the property of the delineuent, with the exception of the tools or im plements of a trade or profession, one cow. arms and provisions and household farniture kept for use, and opparel necessary for a family. Where property is not divisible, it is to be sold in bulk, and the balance, after paying taxes, penalty and costs, is to be returned to the owner, though the rights of third persons are not to be affected. Where lands are sold the owners may redeem within one year ment in command, with pledges of hearty sup- by paying the purchaser the amount he paid, him even in presence of the enemy.

port and co-operation, then preserved it and | with interest at the rate of twenty per cent per

A tax is levied upon almost every occ tion, trade, profession and manufacture. this respect it is but a copy of the English law, and, whilst it provides the most effective penal ties for any attempt to evade or resist its provisions, we are satisfied that but few person will be found who will not cheerfully assis the officers in their necessary duties.

OUR MAP OF THE UPPER POTOMAC .- For the information of our readers we publish today a carefully prepared map of the Upper Potomac river, between Washington Hanceck-a distance of about one hundred miles-embracing between the places indicated all the points occupied by the rebel army and our own forces, on both sides of the stream.

Down to the Little Falls, at the Chain Bridge three miles above Washington, the course of the river is through a mountainous and rocky region, and the stream is generally shallow and abounding in rapids and falls. At Williamsport there is a good ford. It was here that the army of General Patterson crossed over in the spring of 1861, to look after that of General Joe John ston; and it was here that General Banks, in his retreat from Stonewall Jackson, crossed over. Between Williamsport and Harper's Ferry there are several other fords, and at this ferry, com manded by our batteries on the heights, there is a substantial bridge, built on the stone piers of that destroyed by Joe Johnston in his retreat up the Shenandoah valley on the approach of General Patterson. Between Harper's Ferry and the Point of Rocks there is no ford for an army, on account of the project ing gable ends of the Blue Ridge chain o mountains, through which, in this interval, the river passes. From the Point of Rocks down to the neighborhood of Leesburg there are several fords and ferries, all of which, we judge, are now commanded by General Mc Clellan. From the Great Falls down to the Chain Bridge the course of the river is through a wild, rocky defile or, canon, rendered only the more wild and forbidding to footman or ferry man by the succession of falls and rapids which mark this portion of the stream. At the Chain Bridge we reach tide water, and here the shallow, brawling Upper Potomac ends, and the calm, deep and majestic Lower Potomac begins

But as the upper river, on account of the vast mountainous region which it drains, may be rendered impassable for several days to an army, at any ford, by a single night's extensive rain, the reader will need no further explanation to show the critical position of General Lee, with one-half his army in Maryland and the other half in Virginia, and the dividing river threatening an impassable freshet from the late extensive rain. Hence we are not surprised to hear that the latest movements of Lee indicate his evacuation of Maryland, leaving the liberation of her plundered people to a more convenient season

THE JACOBIN WAR COMMITTEE AND THE CABL KET.—The subject of the secret consultation be. tween the Jacobin War Committee of this city and several of the Governors of the New Eng land States has at last leaked out. They were trying to contrive a way to reorganize the Ca binet. These intrigues in regard to the Cabinet are quite as intricate and mysterious, much more amusing, and not half so dangerous, as the intrigues for and against our generals. So long as the radicals busy themselves with plots to oust the Cabinet nobody is hurt; but when our generals are interfered with lives are lost and the country brought to the brink of ruin. We can therefore afford to admire the harmless mining and countermining now going on to turn out and retain the present Cabinet. It is very amusing, for example, to see the Chase men blowing up the fuse which is to explode Seward, and hoping to save Chase out of the wreck and keep him in the Treasury Department. Secretary Stanton is drilled from every direction, even Wendell Phillips joining in the attack; but he is considered powder proof. Behind-and encouraging the group of Cabi net sappers and miners-stand Sumner, Wade and Company, licking their lips in eager expectation, and ready to slip into the secretaryshins as soon as the present occupants are blown out of them. All these busy workmen will labor in vain, however. The Cabinet is now as sound as a rock, and Old Abe has put his foot down, and keeps it firm.

TRIBULATION AND ANARCHY AMONG REPUBLA CAN ORGANS .- The Tribune, Times, World, Post Independent and other republican organs are having a very unhappy time of it. Matters seem to be progressing too satisfactorily to suit these sensation abolition sheets. They are perfectly miserable because there is nothing to be miserable about. They are afraid of a rebel invasion; want the Cabinet reorganized; sniff all sorts of imaginary conspiracies; hear the mutterings of an impossible revolution; find an inquisition in a police cell; tremble for fear of despot : abuse the President as inefficient : ridicule their own administration, and run screaming from their own shadows. Let us reassure these fearful souls. There will be no revolution and no dictator. There is no worse conspiracy in existence than our silly Jacobin War Committee, and that has received its quietus. Everything is now proceeding quietly and satisfactorily, and General McClellan, heartily supported by the President and the government, will soon bag the invading rebels. Let us also add a word of advice. These journals had better keep cool, wash the republican dirty linen in their own back yards, and let the Cabinet alone. They cannot break up the adminis tration now. It is a unit in support of the President and in aid of McClellau. Let these skedaddling journals pluck up courage and take heart. Especially let poor old Greeley submit with a good grace to be saved by McClellan. Why, if any of the abolition generals now commanded our armies Stonewall Jackson would be here in a week, and hang up the Tribune corps, like dried strawberry plants, with the rest of us. Is it not it better to be saved by McClellan than to be ruined by Fremont and hung by old Stonewall? This reflection, at least, should make poor Greeley keep his temper.

ONSLAUGHT OF THE TRIBUNE ON GENERAL MC CLELLAN-A REASON THEREFOR,-The Tribune of yesterday contained a furious onslaught upon General McClellan; and one of the reasons for such a reckless course is that the Tribune is forbidden in the camps of that general. He does not like the treasonable sheet, and will not suffer the minds of any of his troops to be contaminated with its disloyal and fanatical sentiments. Hence the malignant Tribune attacks

NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN IN SAXONY AND MC-CLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA .- On another page we publish an original article, in which the campaign of McClellan in Virginia and that of Napoleon in Saxony, which resulted in his exile to Esba, are compared. The war against Napoleon was to establish the divine right of kings, and to overthrow the popular rights and national independence of France. It was a war to dismember the French empire, and to dethrone a ruler who was the people's choice The present war against the United States is to dismember the republic and supersede the lawful chief magistrate. The conspiracy then was against human freedom, which triumphed in the American Revolution, and afterwards in the French Revolution; and the hostllity of European monarchs to those principles to-day is revealed in their sympathy with those who now in this country are seeking to overthrow the temple of liberty. The origin of the attack upon France and the United States is the same The gold of England supplied the sinews of war to Russia and Prussia, as it has done to the abolitionists and secessionists of America. In both cases she was at the bottom of the war, and in both she has labored to prevent peace, But not only in the objects of the war, but in the manner in which the campaign was carried on, there is a remarkable resemblance. It was a race between Napoleon and the Allies to see which should first get possession of the other's capital. The interference with Napoleon's plans by his generals was fatal to him; the interference with McClellan has been so far disastrous : but if the interference is put a stop to. even now the lost ground will be retrieved,

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

and the military ability of General McCiellan

will be fully vindicated.

Arrival and Departure of the One Hun

dred and Thirty-eighth Regiment. The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth regiment New York Volunteers arrived from Auburn at six o'clock yes terday morning and took up quarters in the Park Bar racks. The regiment numbers 1,050 fine, hale looking men, all of whom were recruited in Cayaga and Wayne counties, which embrace the Twenty-fifth Sena torial district. Another regiment is being raised in the same locality, six hundred men being already onlisted in it. The following is a list of the officers of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth:-

dred and Inity-eighth.—
Field.—Joseph Welling, Colonel; Wm. H. Seward, Jr. Lieutenant Colonel; Edward P. Tafi, Major.
Stoff.—Theodore Drush, Surgeon: Henry P. Knowles, Quartermester: William R. Wasson, Adjuant: Samuel, A. Sabin, First Assistant Surgeon: Byron De Witt, Second Assistant Surgeon; Markum Madge, Chaphain.
Compony A.—James W. Suyder, Captain: James H. Hyde, First Lieutenant; Rutus Campbell, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Truman Gregory, Captain; Nelson F. Strick land, First Lieutenant; W. E. Greenwood, Second Lieu enant.

Compliny C-Loyal W. Alden, Captain: Harvey Follett

Gret Lieutenant: Marsbail B. Burke, Second Lieutenant. First Lieutenant; Marshall B. Burke, Second Lieutenant, Compony D-Charles L. 1yon, Captain: Anson S. Wood, First Lieutenant: Samuel C. Redgrave, Second Lieutenant. Componny E-Selah Cornwell. Captain; Selh F. Swift. First Lieutenant; Goorge Stoyell, Second Lieutenant. Company F-Charles Burgess, Captain; George W. Bacon, First Lieutenant: S. B. Lamereaux, Second Lieutenant.

Company G-William Wood, Captain: William Hawley First Lieutenant: Seymour Wooderd Co. Company G.—William Wood, Captain: William Hawley,
First Lieutenant; Seymour Woodard, Second Lieutenant,
Company H.—John L. Crane, Captain; Tunis Vesburgh,
First Lieutenant: Paniel Harmon, Second Lieutenant,
Company I.—Hugh Highes, Captain; Orson Howard,
First Lieutenant; Phallip R. Freedi, Second Lieutenant,
Company K.—Irvin Squyer, Captain; Jeanis E. Fiynn,
First Lieutenant, George P. Knapp, Second Lieutenant,
The regiment left for the seat of war by the Jersey City
route last evening.

Gen. Corcoran's Letter to the People of Lake Mahopac.

HEADQUARTERS, CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1862. Hon. Amenove Rypun:—

My Dean Sin—I was honored this morning by a con-

mittee waiting upon me and inviting me to attend and address a meeting of the citizens of Putnam and Westchester counties in relation to the present critical state of our beloved county, to be held to-merrow, at Lake Maho pac. I partly promised, and hoped to be able to attend, but regret to say that it is utterly impossible for me to do so.
I do not conceive, however, that anything I might say

would enlighten the people on the subject above federred to, or that my presence is necessary to stimulate them to the performance of the duty which they certainly owe to their country. My views of the subject are, that the cople require nothing but to understand what is necessary, and whether that be their lives or their money the most like a feedly made.

he preserved," are firmly implanted in the hearts of the people of the legal states. With God willing, and a determination to stand by these words, we shall soon again be a happy and united people. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Brigadier General.

Contributions for the Irish Legion.

tions in aid of the Legion:-

Military Movements in New York and

Vicinity.

SPINOLA'S ENGIRE BRIGADE—THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ORDERED TO RELIEVE THE SEVENTH.

This brigade expects to get off during the latter part of this week. Colonel Jourdan's regiment, the First of the brigade, will leave for the seat of war to-morrow or Tuesday. Everything in connection with the departure of the regiment emanating from the Quartermaster General has been attended to by that department To-day a grand dress parade and review of the en tire corps will take place at the encompment, East tire corps will take place at the encampment, East New York. The Fulton avenue and Atlantic street cars, of Brooklyn, run direct to the camp, where those who are desirous of seeing a magnificent body of fighting men should repair to day. What remained of the Fifty third regiment New York State Volunteers. Vosburgh Chasseurs, was yesterday consolidated into the brigade. The supposed tota, which has been so much spoken of in this organization, appears to have amounted to absolutely nothing. The Seventh regiment was brought down to camp merely for the purpose of doing guard duty. By the following notice it will be seen that the Twenty-second regiment New York State Militia are ordered to relieve the Seventh:—

second regiment New York State Militia are ordered to relieve the Seventh:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 35.

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., S. Sept. 14, 1362.

1. In conformity with special orders from origane headquarters, the regiment will assemble on Toesday, the 16th inst., at eight o'clock A. M., on Union square, to proceed to East New York. Regimental line will be formed great the north side of the square, right on Broadway. Field and staff (dismounted) will report to the commanding officer, and non-commissioned soaff and field music to the Adjutant, at the hour above named.

2. The uniform will be that which the regiment wore while in Virginia, including gaiters. Every man will come equipped, in marching order, with blankst, canteen and haverase's, containing one day's rations.

3. Quartermister Charles T. White and Ordinance Officer Wm. B. Mecker will report at once at these headquarters. By order. Licut. Colonel LLOYD ASPINWALL. WM. J. A. McGrath, Adjutant.

A CARD FROM COLONEL ALLEN, OF THE STANTON

A CARD FROM COLONEL ALLEN, OF THE STANTON

CARD FROM COLONED

LEGION—HIS REGIMENT NOT TO BE ATTACHDED

THE CORCORAN LEGION.

TO THE ENTROLOF THE DESALD.

SIR—Will you contradict for me a statement going the rounds of the papers, that my regiment, the Stinion Logion, One Hundred and Forty-fith New York Volunteers, is to be attached to the brigade that General Corcoran is to command, the first unimation I have Corcoran is to command, the first unimation I have received of the fact being the article in zone of the papers in relation to the same. The first regiment of the papers in relation to the same. The first regiment of the papers in relation to the same. The first regiment of the

received of the same. The first regimen stanton Legion leaves to-morrow; the second will leave stanton Legion leaves to-morrow; the second will leave within twenty days, and the third is rapidly organizing. However strong my personal friendship for General Corors may be, there are circumstances connected with my regiment which precluded the possibility of my joining his command. Yours, respectfully, WM. H. ALLEN, Colonel Stanton Legion.

THE CORCORAN LEGION.

HADQUARTEES, CORCORAN's IRISH LEGION,

HADQUARTEES, CORCORAN's IRISH LEGION,

ASTOR HOCK, New YORK, Sept. 13, 1862

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 4.

The commandants of the several regiments now recruiting in this city for this brigade will have all the men who have been mustered into the service therefor transferred from their present quarters to Camp Scott, Staten Island, on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., where they will report to the commandant of the brigade, at twistee o'clock M., on the parade ground.

Colonel McDermott will provide quarters for the respective regiments, and detail a sufficient number of men from his command for guard duty on that day.

Captain James B. Kirker, Acting Brigade Quartermastse, will make the necessary arrangements for transportation. By order of McChaki. CORCORAN, Brigadier General.

J. J. BIODOSTI, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE GROCERS' WAR MEETING.

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The committee appointed at the meeting of grecors, and others connected with that trade, held at the Wall street

salesroom on the 12th inst., to assist the government is procuring men to serve in the army of the United States and to obtain substriptions of money to be applied that purpose, met yesterday and organized by the appointment of the following committee:—Mr. Jonatha

Burer, or to distance member of the committee, viz. — Jona than Sturges, B. B. Sherman, Chas. Burkhalter, Francis M. Haboock, Francis Skiddy, John J. Van Nostrand, John D. McKenzie, Wm. A. Booth, Geo, Moller, Geo. W. Lans, Jas. K. Place, thas. E. Boobe, J. P. March, N. Denton

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1862.

THE RADICALS OUT THE NEW YORK JACOBIN CLUB. The few radicals who are here condemn vehemently the incendiary and revolutionary purposes of the New York War Committee. They acknowledge that this is not the time for partisan organizations, and express a willingness that the country and the government shall be any opportunity to press upon the administra adopting of their long cherished plans. IMPORTANT ORDER FROM MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.

General orders—no. 13. Headquariers, Military District of Washington, Sept. 13, 1862. By order of Major General Banks, comme defences of Washington, the order from these headquar-ters, authorizing civilians to cross the bridges and

will be granted at these headquarters, in cases of extrema necessity only.

By command of Brigadier General WADSWORTH, JOHN P. SHERBURNE, Assistant Adjutant General.

termanded. Passes will be required, as heretofore, and

NAVAL ORDERS. Commander John P. Bankhead has been detached from the Pembina, of the South Atlantic blockading squadren, and ordered to the command of the Monitor No. 1 Commander Thomas H. Stevens is relieved from the command of the Moniter, and assigned to an important

ommand in Rear Admiral Dupont's squadron. Lieutenant Commanding Temple has been ordered to

CORRECTION OF ABUSES IN THE HOSPITALS.

The philanthropists of this city are organizing a movement to correct alleged abuses in the hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers. At a meeting of the different re jef associations it was charged that the patients are kept on a starvation diet, and philanthropists are denied ad-mission to some of the hospitals unless they apply at certain specified hours. It is proposed to form a genera association of the relief societies to regulate the bill of are and the general management of the hospitals. Some of the speakers at the convention to-night intimated that the hospital surgeons are inhuman and the hospital stew-ards mercenary. Another indignation meeting will be held soon, and some more decisive action tak

SERVICEABLE ARMS FOR THE TROOPS. Several regiments have to day returned their Austrian muskets to the armory, and received a supply of arms of the Springfield and Harper's Ferry pattern. The Austrian arm, purchased during Secretary Cameron's administration, have proved almost worthless.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN PERIL. While coming into the city from the Soldiers' Home to. day, President Lincoln's life was put in peril by his horse, a spirited and powerful animal, running away with him, and nearly throwing him. He succeeded in checking the career of his steed at the cost of a sprained wrist. SERENADE TO GEN. CASEY.

General Casey was complimented by Captain Gibson last evening with a sercuade, by the band of the Eleventh regiment United States Infantry.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE NORTHWEST Sonator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, arrived here this eccuing. It is not supposed that his errand hither is the negro imbroglio, but the Indian outbreak north and west

Mr. Mix, Acting Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, has been apprehensive, from the first sign of Indian hostility, that there is a widespread conspiracy on foot, looking to a general rising of the Indians to avenge faucied wrongs. The demonstration of the Snake Indians, north of Utah, favors this idea.

ARMS FOR THE NEW REGIMENTS. Arms have been recently sent in considerable numbers from the arsenal here to Northern cities, for the purpose of supplying the new regiments of volunteers.

THE CIVIL BUSINESS AT THE CAPITAL. Since the retreat of General Pope all the officers of the government have been absorbed in military operations, and have given little attention to civil business ; but now that the grand army of the rebetlion is in full retreat, affairs are returning to their wonted course.

CONDITION OF THE RESEL PRISONERS The contrast between the rebel prisoners marched through our streets, covered with rags and filth, and the well clad soldiers of the Union army passing at the same time, has been the subject of much comment here. The condition of these prisoners confirms all that has been id in regard to the destitution of the rebel army.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONER Six hundred and ten released Union prisoners arrived

here Wednesday night direct from Richmond via Fortress

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

Doubleday's Brigade in the Virginia Campaign.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. HEADQUARTERS, DOUBLEDAY'S BRIGADE, KING'S DIVISION, HOOKER'S ADMY CORPS, NEAR LEESBORGUGH, Md., Sept. 9, 1862.

In your paper of September 6, giving an account of the poperations of King's division, your reporter, referring to the battle near Groveton, fought August 28, on the day receding the second great battle of Pull run, states that Inst previous to the close of the sugagement, however,

but the light was then ceasing, and their ses proved or sight."

This is incorrect. Your reporter has probably confounded Bouldeday's brigade with Patrick's. General Poulbleday's command was on the spot at the very commencement of the battle, and was immediately engaged in the front line with the enemy. The battle raged with indescribable fury, but the brigade held its ground without giving an inch against the immense forces brought against it, and was finally victorious. General Bouleday lost one-third of his force. This loss cannot be called slight, and justice to the brave men engaged requires that the facts should be made known. I am, &c.,

E. P. HALSTER, Capt., A. A. Q.

The Killed and Wounded of the Fiftyfirst Regiment.
TO THE EPITOR OF THE HERALD.

HEADGEARTHES, PRIVERIST RECEMENT N. Y. V., 293 EROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1862.
Please find enclosed a correct list, just received from regimental headquarters, of the killed, wounded and missing of the Fifty-first regiment New York Volunteers in the late engagements at Bull run and Chantilly. The list was made on the 8th instant. I am, sir, very respectfulty, your obedient servitor, CHAS. W. LE GENDRE.

Major Pifty-first regiment N. Y. V., on detached too, New York. RRIED, WOUNDS AND MISSING IN THE ENGAGEMENT OF ALGEBY 30, NEAR BULL REN, VA.

AGUERT AND EPSANG IA THE FRANCISHENT OF AUGUST 30, MARK BULL RUN, VA.

AGUERT 30, MARK BULL RUN, VA.

AGUERT AND AGUST AND AGUST AND AGUST Wright, Co. K. John Rich, Co. F. Pencei I. Palden, C. James H. McKilley, Co. F. Thomas Enguald, Co. F. Chungs Martin, Co. G. James McGeo, C. Joseph F. Nagle, Co. G. James McGinnia, Co. G.; McCormick, Co. G. Corporal Canrice Ronker, Co. John J. Cook, Co. I. John L. Weaver, Co. L. Peter Co. I. Sylvester Rexford, Co. I. Corporal George H. Dorn, Co. K. James Reland, Co. K. John Crawford, Co. Marca Co. J. Corporal George H.

KHARD, WOUNDED AND MUSICAL IN THE ENGAGEMENT CHANTILLY, VA., SECTEMBER 1, 1862.

Jones Lewis, Co. B; Corporal Lacker Reynobis, Co. Orderly Sergeant Samuel Poeter, Co. B; Witt C. Flag. Co. E; Owen Daily, Co. E; Lawis Shanger, Co. F; Copo. Robert Wetherhead, Co. G; Edward Meilen, Co. F; Trun Wager, Co. I.

Corporal John Donnelly, Co. U. Abraham Mohrae, Co.